

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,735

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1972

Established 1887

# Hussein Offers Plan for Federal Palestine State

**Doesn't Explain How West Bank Would Return**

**Mrs. Meir Sees New 'Obstacles' But Would Confer**

AMMAN, March 15 (UPI)—King Hussein proposed today that his kingdom offer a semi-autonomous state of Palestine in the West Bank, currently occupied by Israeli troops.

The king, in an address to 500 guests at his palace, said that the plan would be the first step toward a permanent settlement of the Palestinian problem.

The new state, to be called the Arab Kingdom, will consist of two semi-autonomous regions, one on each bank of the Jordan River.

He said the West Bank of the Jordan River, which is currently occupied by Israel, is a part of the Palestinian territory.

Arab news media outraged by Hussein's plan. Story Page 2.

JERUSALEM, March 15 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir said today that King Hussein's plan for a Jordanian federation "creates obstacles" on the road to peace but, nevertheless, Israel is willing to enter negotiations at any time.

Mrs. Meir issued the statement after hurried secret consultations with Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and other leaders summoned to her office following the Jordanian king's speech.

The statement said:

"The plan put forward by the King of Jordan in his speech today has not been agreed upon by Israel, and there is no basis whatsoever to reports that this plan is, allegedly, the result of any prior understanding with Israel."

"The statement by the King of Jordan charges the cause of peace and creates obstacles on the road toward its achievement. The position of the Israeli government regarding peace with Jordan, in accordance with its policy, remains unchanged."

"The government of Israel is ready at any time to enter into negotiations with Jordan, without prior conditions, on a peace treaty."

In a final sentence, the communique added that Mrs. Meir would elaborate tomorrow in the Knesset.

Except for the premier's statement, Israeli officials were saying nothing for publication on King Hussein's plan to create a federation that would include a semi-autonomous Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Hussein's proposal that Jerusalem be the capital of such a state is in direct contradiction to Mrs. Meir's statements that Israel will never give back to Jordan the portions of the holy city captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

Moshe Begin, the leader of the rightist Gahal bloc in parliament, which opposes giving back any of the Arab territory Israel now occupies, said Hussein's plan "amounts to nothing."

"The land of Israel belongs to the Jewish nation," Mr. Begin said. "In the six-day war, we ended its division and united it. It will not be divided again."

He said the king's statement amounts to nothing. He is talking about setting up a federation with territory he does not have, and which never belonged to him."

Officials noted that Hussein's scheduled statement came only a few hours before the deadline for the nomination of candidates for municipal elections in 10 West Bank towns.

Israeli occupation authorities on the West Bank are conducting the elections, under Jordanian law, March 23. The deadline for nomination candidates was 6:00 p.m.

Some of the officials said they thought Hussein may have tried his statement to sway the political leadership in the 10 towns away from nominating radical candidates, hostile to the Hashemite kingdom.



LOSER—Mayor John Lindsay and wife, Mary, flank a television set at their headquarters in Miami, where they watched the primary returns. Although a distant fifth in the results, he said he would continue to seek nomination.



LOSER—Sen. Edmund Muskie holds up his grandson before addressing supporters at his election headquarters in Miami. He suffered a heavy blow to his presidential bid.

## Special Kleindienst, McLaren Mitchell Says Press Slanders GOP Officials in ITT Case

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell today accused Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of slandering his administration in the course of reporting the Senate investigation of the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is looking into charges by columnist Jack Anderson that the ITT settlement was linked to a \$400,000 pledge by the conglomerate to cover costs of the 1972 GOP national convention, also heard Mr. Mitchell criticize the media for its coverage of the hearings.

Mr. Mitchell, acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, former head of the Justice Department anti-trust division, said that Mr. McLaren and others of being involved or having knowledge of the deal.

Mr. Mitchell, recalled by the Senate committee for a second day of testimony, declared: "A number of good people involved in these hearings have been slandered by the reporting in the American press."

Kennedy Defends Press

He added that he was referring especially to Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. McLaren.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., defended the press as having given "fair and accurate coverage of a very complicated story."

Mr. Mitchell was then questioned by Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif., on a meeting he had last April with California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke and his aide Edgar Gillevaters.

The former attorney general said that they came to his office to discuss California economic problems and it was possible that they might have mentioned they were trying to lure the convention to San Diego but that he did not remember them doing so. Mr. Mitchell insisted, however, that the ITT pledge was not mentioned.

Mr. Reinecke has said that he discussed the convention and the ITT convention promise with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

# Wallace Sweeps to Victory In Florida Democratic Vote

By Martin Waldron

MIAMI, March 15 (NYT)—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama scored a dramatic victory in the Florida Democratic primary yesterday, sweeping at least 75 and perhaps all 81 of the state's delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Riding the issue of school busing and promising to tax the rich and crack down on crime, Gov. Wallace finished far ahead of 10 other Democrats in the contest.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who ran here to revive his national political fortunes, finished second.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, ran third, firmly ahead of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, who had entered the Florida contest with strong support from party officials.

The final vote totals were:

Wallace—515,816, 42 percent  
Humphrey—231,219, 18 percent  
Jackson—167,667, 13 percent  
Muskie—109,653, 9 percent  
Lindsay—81,322, 6 percent  
McGovern—74,880, 6 percent  
Chisholm—44,786, 4 percent  
McCarthy—5,550, 0 percent  
Mills—4,640, 0 percent  
Hartke—3,538, 0 percent  
Yorty—2,579, 0 percent.

Sen. Muskie's poor showing was a major setback, even more damaging than last week's weak showing in New Hampshire, for the man deemed the "front runner" for more than a year. His stumble here left the Democratic tracks wide open with four months to go before the party's nominating convention in Miami Beach.

Nixon Wins Easily

In the Republican primary, President Nixon easily won Florida's 40 convention delegates. The President did not campaign, but yielded only 9 percent of the vote to Rep. John H. Ashbrook of Ohio and 4 percent to Rep. Paul McCloskey of California, who withdrew his challenge before the voting began.

The Republican final totals were:

Nixon—357,356, 87 percent  
Ashbrook—35,983, 9 percent  
McCloskey—16,958, 4 percent.

Gov. Wallace, who spent election day sunning himself atop an Orlando hotel, smoking cigars and reading old copies of National Geographic magazine, said he was surprised at the margin of his victory. He said none of the other candidates "can take any comfort from being second or third."

Sen. Humphrey's staff, however, took considerable comfort from his second-place finish.

A happy Humphrey said at his headquarters that "my campaign is off and it's off to a good start. I think this gives us a great boost."

A special New York Times cross-section survey conducted by Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., asked 400 voters to explain their ballots as they emerged from the polls. The survey found that the economy was an issue equal to that of school busing.

Gov. Wallace, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Jackson had all emphasized economic issues as well as the busing controversy.

Three of every five Wallace voters in the survey thought the Alabama governor could defeat Mr. Nixon this fall, but only one in 10 said they voted for him for this reason.

They said they thought it was more important to vote their views than to try to choose a winner. The Wallace voters told interviewers they considered the busing issue the most important, followed by crime. As a group, they were so zealous that more than one-third did not even have a second choice in the primary. About one-third named Sen. Jackson as their second choice.

Sen. Humphrey's supporters termed him "experienced." One-third of them said he could best

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



WINNER—Gov. George C. Wallace gets a congratulatory kiss from his wife, Cornelia, after his sweeping victory in the Florida Democratic primary.

## Primary Changes Muskie's Status

# The Presidential Race Is Reshaped

By R.W. Apple Jr.

MIAMI, March 15 (NYT)—After a year of campaigning, during which most politicians and every poll agreed that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine led the Democratic presidential race, a new contest appeared to have started last night.

Some of Sen. Muskie's senior advisers agreed with what seemed to be the consensus—that Sen. Muskie ceased to be the front-runner when Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama captured the bulk of Florida's 81 national convention delegates. Gov. Wallace now has 75 committed convention votes, more than any other candidate.

Sen. Muskie will try to recoup in Illinois next Tuesday and in Wisconsin on April 4. But he will find it harder to raise money and to hold the loyalty of the Democratic professionals after what happened to him in this somewhat atypical state of resorts, pine barrens, retirement towns and big cities.

Gov. Wallace won, but he is highly unlikely to be nominated. So there was something to win also for Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Sen. Humphrey will now seek the support of Sen. Muskie's constituency, with greater prospects of success than those of Sen. Jackson. The Washingtonian lacks Sen. Humphrey's national renown and his firm old alliances with politicians in every state.

Besides Sen. Muskie, the biggest loser here last night was New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay, whose lavish media campaign and weeks of hard work brought him only a minute percentage of the vote and only a narrow margin over Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, who put relatively few resources into the state.

"What disturbs me most," Sen. Muskie said at his headquarters about three hours after the polls had closed, "is not that I suffered a personal defeat." The

returns, he said, "revealed to a greater extent than I had imagined some of the worst instincts of which human beings are capable."

"George Wallace's victory is a threat to the unity of this country," the Maine senator said, and he called Gov. Wallace "a demagogue of the worst possible kind."

Sen. Muskie entered the Room of the Dupont Plaza Hotel after a five-piece band had played "What Goes Up Must Come Down." He could not resist a gibe at the press; referring to the election of national convention delegates in Iowa and Arizona, he told his supporters: "I won in Iowa, and the press said I lost. I won in Arizona, and the press said I lost. I won in New Hampshire, and the press said I lost. And now that I've lost in Florida, maybe they'll say I won."

## Different View

Sen. Jackson read Gov. Wallace's triumph differently. He conceded that the governor had won a "rather disturbing victory." But he asserted that "the country hasn't moved to the right." Rather, he said, "the great center of the Democratic party is angry that the politicians won't face up to the issues—law and order and justice, busing, the security of this country."

"The nomination is wide open," the delighted Sen. Jackson said, "it's getting down to a race between me and Sen. Humphrey."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Two Bomb Experts, Policeman Killed

# London, Dublin, Belfast Act Against IRA

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BELFAST, March 15 (AP)—Authorities cracked down today on Irish guerrillas in Belfast, Dublin and London in a day of legal moves that also saw fiery civil-rights leader Bernadette Devlin receive a suspended sentence from a Northern Ireland court for illegal demonstrations.

Early this morning guerrillas machine-gunned to death policeman William Logan, a 33-year-old Protestant, in a post-midnight ambush in Coalisland.

Meanwhile, two British Army bomb experts were blown up in a sheet of flames tonight when they were trying to defuse a bomb in a car parked in a Belfast street.

Heavy gunfire from snipers immediately afterward kept soldiers from removing the shattered bodies of the two men for some time. Their deaths brought Northern Ireland's mortal toll in 31 months of bloodshed to 275.

The incident was the third of its kind tonight. Bombs in two other parked cars were safely defused.

Mr. Logan was the sixth policeman killed this year.

Other gunmen early today maimed a father and son in Ulster's part-time militia force.

They stormed into the country home of the man and his 19-year-old boy and machine-gunned them in the legs.

A courtroom crowd in Newry cheered as Miss Devlin and 22 other demonstrators were handed suspended six-month sentences. They were convicted of defying a parade ban and marching on Feb. 6 to protest the "Bloody Sunday" deaths of 13 Londonderry civilians the week before in a clash with paratroopers.

Miss Devlin and two of her co-defendants pleaded innocent. The 21 others pleaded guilty.

Nineteen defendants, including Miss Devlin and other Catholics

opposition lawmakers, were also fined \$15. Five said they would refuse to pay.

Asked if he would pay, Miss Devlin, at 34 the youngest member of the British Parliament, said, "I will see when the time comes. I've got more important things to worry about at the moment."

She was sentenced last month to six months for another illegal parade and served four months of a 1970 six-month sentence for incitement to riot. With 70 others she faces similar charges in another case to come up later this month.

The tiny spitfire of Ulster's Catholic militants was barred from entering France yesterday for a leftist pro-Irish rally, on grounds of previous statements likely to disturb public order.

In Dublin, a top leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army was ordered to face trial on charges of belonging to an illegal organization.

Tomas MacGholla, leader of the Sinn Fein, political arm of the IRA, was also accused of having illegal documents Feb. 23—the day after an "Official" IRA bomb squad killed seven persons

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## 112 Presumed Dead in Mideast Jet Crash

DUBAI, March 15 (UPI)—Rescue teams struggled today to locate the wreckage of a Danish airliner which crashed last night in the remote Oman mountains with the apparent loss of all aboard—106 passengers and six crew members.

The plane, a Sverre Caravelle of Sterling Airways, a Danish charter company, was taking 104 Scandinavians and two West Germans home from a 10-day vacation in Ceylon. It lost contact on an approach to the Persian Gulf sheikdom of Dubai, where it was to make a refueling stop.

First reports of the disaster came from nomadic tribesmen in the Trucial state of Fujairah at the northeastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula. They said they saw a ball of fire light up the desert sky. Later, wreckage was sighted about 1,000 feet up a mountainside and an official said: "It appears there are no survivors."

Tonight a top-level Danish accident-investigation team flew to Dubai to probe the disaster, one of the worst in Danish aviation history.

A state aviation official in Copenhagen said that the team would investigate reports that the Caravelle's pilot, Ole Joergensen, 35, made his approach to Dubai too low and struck the mountain range some 60 miles from the landing strip. Mountains there reach a height of 2,800 feet.

Relatives and friends of the plane's passengers learned of the disaster only on arriving at Copenhagen's airport this morning to welcome them home.

Sterling Airways officials apologized at a press conference in Copenhagen today for withholding the news. This was partly caused by confusion over Sterling's first accident involving fatalities, an airline director said.

The weather was good with visibility of about six miles when the plane was given clearance to land at Dubai airport, manned by British officials. Sterling officials said the Caravelle hit the stormy weather and lashing rain on its final approach.

Today rescue parties were seriously hampered by heavy rains which flooded the narrow valleys—the only trails into the desolate

and with the uninhabited region—and by clouds 300 feet below the wreckage site.

Debris Scattered

Helicopters were unable to land at the site of the wreckage because of buffeting rain. But their pilots reported that debris was scattered over a wide area.

A hope of hope for survivors had come earlier today when police reported that a pilot had stumbled into the Fujairah fishing village of Kalba, near the crash area, asking for help. But he was a helicopter pilot forced to land by the torrential rain.

Fujairah's ruler, Sheikh Mohammed bin Hamid al-Sharqi, sent telegrams of condolence to the kings of Sweden and Norway and the queen of Denmark.

Three young air hostesses were in the plane, which included a co-pilot and a flight mechanic.

Capt. Joergensen knew the route well and had 4,655 hours flying time to his credit, the airline said.

Sterling is part of a travel concern headed by a Jewish village priest, Pastor Emil Brogaard.

كلنا من الامل



## Arab Press Outraged

## Iraq Asks Unity With Egypt, Syria to Offset Hussein Bid

BEIRUT, March 15 (UPI)—The Iraqi government offered tonight to enter into a state of unity with Egypt and Syria to prevent a break-up in Arab solidarity, which, it said, was threatened by King Hussein's plan for a federal Jordan.

An announcement on official Baghdad radio said the decision was taken at a meeting of government leaders tonight. "In order to cope with the serious tasks facing the Arab nation and to prevent a break-up in Arab ranks."

The statement—preceded by martial music and a series of warning announcements—denounced Hussein's plan for a Jordanian-Palestinian state linking the East and West Banks.

It said the plan was "a defeatist idea advanced by a hunching regime."

Immediate Unity  
The Baghdad broadcast stressed Iraq's desire for "immediate" unity with Egypt and Syria.

"This union will remain open to all brotherly Arab regions that may have the right circumstances to join and complete readiness to accept its programs," Baghdad radio said.

Political sources in Beirut said any link-up by Iraq with other Arab states would considerably strengthen the Arab front against Israel.

Iraq, which has an 85,000-man army, has stood virtually isolated from other Arab states since the 1967 war.

At the same time, the sources said that, short of armed intervention, there seemed little the leftist Baghdad regime could do to prevent Hussein from pressing his plan for a reorganized Jordan.

Commenting on versions of King Hussein's plan that had leaked out yesterday, Arab news media generally expressed outrage.

Cairo radio said the plan was "a conspiracy to split the Arabs," and the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said it "represents new collusion with Israel that will ultimately lead to liquidation of the Palestinian cause."

Other headlines said, "Anxiety sweeps the Arab world over fears of new collusion," and "The start of a grave process of collusion against the Arab stand."

Cairo and Beirut newspapers charged that Jordan had made a deal with Israel under which the Israelis would withdraw from parts of the West Bank, but would build defensive settlements along the Jordan River.

There was no immediate government reaction from Syria, Lebanon or Saudi Arabia. Cairo radio tonight reported Hussein's speech without comment.

In Lebanon, only one newspaper had anything good to say about the plan—the rightist Al-Hayat, which commented, "There is nothing in the plan which conflicts with previous stands by Arab governments on the Middle East problem."

The independent newspaper Al-Nahar said the proposal could lead to consolidation of Israeli occupation of Arab territory and produce serious trouble in the Arab world.

Angriest of all the critics were the Palestinian guerrillas. A statement by the Marxist Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDPF) described Hussein's move as "treachery by the Hashemite authority," and el-Fatah said guerrillas alone were the representatives of the Palestinian people.

A member of the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership, Abu Youssef, said King Hussein wanted to "abort" the guerrilla movement. "It is a serious plan constituting a blow to the aspirations of the Palestinian people."

Rashid al-Shawa, mayor of Gaza, praised Hussein's move and said the occupied Gaza Strip could play an important role in the new federation. Gaza, he

said, could be united with the West Bank and serve as "the new Palestine" outlet to the Mediterranean.

But the mayor of Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip, rejected the monarch's offer and demanded that any state of Palestine include Israel itself.

However, in Jerusalem, Mahmud Abu Zafar, the editor-publisher of the only independent Arabic newspaper on the West Bank, said that Hussein's plan for a Jordanian federation is "a good thing, but it is really nothing for us now. It is for the future."

Theoretical  
"It is theoretical, because you have got Israel to reckon with. I think it is a good arrangement, but right now it is just on paper."

Mr. Zafar said he thought Hussein might be trying to outflank the various Palestinian organizations, which are scheduled to meet in Cairo April 6 to set up a Palestinian government in exile.

Former Jordanian Defense Minister Anwar Nusseibeh, now an East Jerusalem lawyer, said, "If this is an introduction to the liberation of occupied territory, then I welcome it. I think the

## Hussein Puts Forward Plan For Jordanian Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

people the right of self-determination" and added, "any attempt to cast doubt on all this will be tantamount to treason against the unity of the kingdom."

The government spokesman denied Jordan had held secret talks with Israel and said the king's outline "represents a hardening of our position toward Israel. Israel will not agree to any point in this plan."

The spokesman described the outline as the establishment of "a constitutional right for the Palestinian people in the future. We are giving now what has been most clamored for—a Palestinian entity and the name Palestine, but within the kingdom."

He said various stages of the establishment of the two regions would be started immediately, but "final implementation cannot be accomplished until after liberation."

Condemnation of the plan throughout the Arab world has been quick and unrestrained. But a Jordanian government spokesman said Hussein's outline was "purely an internal Jordanian matter."

## South Yemen Says Saudis Plan Invasion

ADEN, March 15 (UPI)—South Yemen accused Saudi Arabia today of building military bases near their joint border as a preliminary to invasion.

The charge was contained in a memorandum delivered by Foreign Minister Mohammed Saleh Al-Ahmar to foreign ambassadors. The note asked the ambassadors to notify their governments of Saudi Arabia's "hostile intentions."

Last week Yemen and South Yemen exchanged charges that each was massing troops along their ill-defined border.

## Mitterand Visits Israel, Talks With Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM, March 15 (Reuters)—French Socialist party leader Francois Mitterand met Israeli Premier Golda Meir today to discuss the Middle East situation and French-Israeli relations.

After the 90-minute meeting Mr. Mitterand told reporters he had received full and straightforward answers to all his questions. "The conclusions to be drawn from these talks will be submitted in France," he said.



will of the people is that they want to be liberated from occupation. I don't know what will happen next. The main move must come from the Israeli side."

Anwar Hatib, who was the Jordanian governor of East Jerusalem before Israel captured it in the 1967 Middle East war, said he doubted Israel would allow Jerusalem to become the capital of a semi-autonomous Palestinian state.

"It is like a gathering of Indian chiefs in the United States arguing among themselves who is going to get back control over New York," Mr. Hatib told the newspaper Yedioth Aharoth.

"But will the Israelis give us control over Jerusalem?" he asked.

## President Nixon's timetable

calls for only 69,000 Americans to remain in South Vietnam by May 1. A U.S. command spokesman said there were 114,500 here as of last Monday, indicating the withdrawal program is running behind schedule.

In eastern Cambodia, B-52 bombers following up a tip from government spotter planes pounded two guerrilla battalions about six miles from the South Vietnamese border. Scatter planes flying over the target area 75 miles northwest of Saigon, reported after the attack that they saw about 100 bodies amid the rubble of six blasted anti-aircraft positions.

Nearby, South Vietnamese rangers riding tanks and armored personnel carriers reported killing 67 guerrillas in running ground battles during the last two days. Field reports said one Saigon soldier was killed and 19 wounded in the fighting in Cambodia's Parrot's Beak region.

The clashes took place near the site of a big Communist command complex hit Tuesday by B-52s. At least 60 Communists were reported killed in that attack.

In the Central Highlands, fighting broke out shortly before noon when South Vietnamese paratroopers engaged a company of North Vietnamese troops five miles southeast of Firebase 5. The Saigon command said 28 Communists were killed with support, while the only government casualties were two paratroopers wounded.

The decision is based on an Arab League resolution tentatively approved by the league council Saturday. The resolution abolishes Arab League countries which broke off relations with West Germany from their collective commitment. Nine Arab countries broke off relations in 1965 as a result of West Germany's recognition of Israel and supplies to that country.

## Texas Upholds Death Penalty

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15 (AP)—Texas' Court of Criminal Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty today.

The court's 4-1 decision upheld the conviction of Ronnie Earl Tenezo, who was sentenced to death in the electric chair in the Dec. 8, 1969, slaying of Odie I. Wright in Houston.

Tenezo's lawyers had sought reversal of his conviction on the ground that the death penalty is cruel and unusual punishment, prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

But the Texas court, the highest to which a criminal case can go in the state, in an opinion by Judge Truman Roberts said, "An examination of the Constitution of the United States reveals through the amendments to the same that the death penalty for crime is recognized."

## Ancona Residents Flee New Quakes

ANCONA, Italy, March 15 (AP)—Tens of thousands of residents fled their homes in panic and deserted this Adriatic coast port today for the second time in six weeks after three strong earthquakes shook the city overnight. No damage or injuries were reported.

A series of earth shocks had turned this city of 125,000 into a ghost town on Feb. 5. Ancona had gradually returned to normal life as the jolts weakened over a period of days.

Earlier this month the Italian government had appropriated 47 billion lire—more than \$30 million—to repair the damage done by the quakes to about 2,000 buildings evacuated under police order, and to promote the economy of the area paralyzed for about two weeks.

The latest move against Mr. Doherty came after Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch ordered legal steps to overturn an earlier Irish court decision freeing Mr. Doherty and six other men on grounds of insufficient evidence.

He was ordered held without bail. Summonses were issued for the arrest of three of the other men, who failed to appear at today's preliminary hearing in Dundalk, in the Irish Republic near the border with Northern Ireland.

Raid in Britain  
In London, terrorist-hunting Special Branch detectives of Scotland Yard raided 60 homes today and held a number of men for questioning on the Aldershot IRA bombing.

More than 200 detectives took

## U.S. Planes, Saigon Units Battle Reds

## 310 Enemy Claimed Dead in 3 Areas

SAIGON, March 15 (UPI)—U.S. warplanes and South Vietnamese ground troops battled Communist forces in three widely-separated areas in Indochina today, reportedly killing more than 310 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in some of the year's heaviest fighting.

American bombers attacked two Viet Cong battalions in Eastern Cambodia, Saigon paratroopers tangled with a North Vietnamese division in the Central Highlands and guerrillas kept up a heavy artillery bombardment of government outposts below the Demilitarized Zone.

Despite the heavy fighting, the U.S. command announced one of the biggest withdrawals of American units from the war zone and began heading up the last two U.S. combat brigades still in Vietnam. The deactivation of 42 Army and Air Force units comprising 5,700 men was the largest single "standdown" since 6,100 men were deactivated last July.

President Nixon's timetable calls for only 69,000 Americans to remain in South Vietnam by May 1. A U.S. command spokesman said there were 114,500 here as of last Monday, indicating the withdrawal program is running behind schedule.

In eastern Cambodia, B-52 bombers following up a tip from government spotter planes pounded two guerrilla battalions about six miles from the South Vietnamese border. Scatter planes flying over the target area 75 miles northwest of Saigon, reported after the attack that they saw about 100 bodies amid the rubble of six blasted anti-aircraft positions.

Nearby, South Vietnamese rangers riding tanks and armored personnel carriers reported killing 67 guerrillas in running ground battles during the last two days. Field reports said one Saigon soldier was killed and 19 wounded in the fighting in Cambodia's Parrot's Beak region.

The clashes took place near the site of a big Communist command complex hit Tuesday by B-52s. At least 60 Communists were reported killed in that attack.

In the Central Highlands, fighting broke out shortly before noon when South Vietnamese paratroopers engaged a company of North Vietnamese troops five miles southeast of Firebase 5. The Saigon command said 28 Communists were killed with support, while the only government casualties were two paratroopers wounded.

The decision is based on an Arab League resolution tentatively approved by the league council Saturday. The resolution abolishes Arab League countries which broke off relations with West Germany from their collective commitment. Nine Arab countries broke off relations in 1965 as a result of West Germany's recognition of Israel and supplies to that country.

## Vietnam Talks Set for Today

PARIS, March 15 (Reuters)—Hanoi and the Viet Cong today agreed to resume the Vietnam peace talks here tomorrow after a three-week suspension caused by a Communist walkout and boycott by the United States and Saigon.

The Communist agreement came in response to a joint American and Saigon proposal to hold the postponed 14th session of the stalled negotiations tomorrow.

It will be the first session since the United States and China began new diplomatic contacts in Paris this week following President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The Communist agreement came in response to a joint American and Saigon proposal to hold the postponed 14th session of the stalled negotiations tomorrow.

It will be the first session since the United States and China began new diplomatic contacts in Paris this week following President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The Communist agreement came in response to a joint American and Saigon proposal to hold the postponed 14th session of the stalled negotiations tomorrow.

It will be the first session since the United States and China began new diplomatic contacts in Paris this week following President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The Communist agreement came in response to a joint American and Saigon proposal to hold the postponed 14th session of the stalled negotiations tomorrow.

It will be the first session since the United States and China began new diplomatic contacts in Paris this week following President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The Communist agreement came in response to a joint American and Saigon proposal to hold the postponed 14th session of the stalled negotiations tomorrow.

It will be the first session since the United States and China began new diplomatic contacts in Paris this week following President Nixon's visit to Peking.

The Communist agreement came in response to a joint American and Saigon proposal to hold the postponed 14th session of the stalled negotiations tomorrow.

It will be the first session since the United States and China began new diplomatic contacts in Paris this week following President Nixon's visit to Peking.

## Wallace Sweeps to Victory in Florida Vote

## Humphrey 2d, Muskies 4th, Far Behind

(Continued from Page 1)

unity the country and that he understands the problems of "common people."

The most important issue to Humphrey voters was the economy, but even that was an issue to only one out of four.

Three out of every four who voted for the former vice-president thought he could beat Mr. Nixon this fall. About one-third of them picked Sen. Muskie as their second choice.

Jackson Backers  
About half of the Jackson supporters said they had voted on the basis of issues. By far, the most important issue to them was the economy.

The Muskie supporters were unable to give interviewers a clear reason for their choice. Five out of six thought he could beat Mr. Nixon, but they did not identify Sen. Muskie with any major issue.

Overall, the survey showed that none of the candidates succeeded in taking advantage of the strong feelings in the state about the economy. Florida has a 4 percent unemployment rate and a much higher rate of underemployment—people with low-paying, marginal or part-time jobs.

Gov. Wallace described his showing in Florida as "an indication of things to come."

He is entered in a number of other Democratic primaries around the country.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.



STRONG SECOND—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and his wife, Muriel, face cheering supporters after election returns showed him running second to Gov. Wallace in the primary.

Sen. Humphrey, also buoyed by the results, said at the McAlister Hotel that his campaign had demonstrated that he had "the knowledge of the issues," and "the vitality needed for the nomination."

"I'm certainly part of the scenario," the former Vice-President said. "You'll just have to include me in."

Gov. Wallace, speaking at an immense news conference in Orlando, in central Florida, said "the face card in the Democratic deck" had been badly hurt here.

"This is a trend from which the American people will inevitably profit," said the governor, who was tan from a day in the sun atop his hotel. "I'm surprised at the margin, yes, but I know I was winning it all along because the real victory was in what I made the other candidates say."

Senators Jackson, Humphrey and Muskie bent their positions during the campaign in an effort to cut into Gov. Wallace's vote. Gov. Wallace and Sen. Jackson—the two candidates the right of center here—poll almost 60 percent of the vote, an index of the conservative tide that was running.

State Leaders Upset  
Florida's Democratic lead were dismayed by the results. Gov. Reubin Askew said the returns—particularly the liberal Dade County, where Wallace did surprisingly well—suggested that "he may prove to be more than a regional candidate."

Jon Moyle, the state Democratic chairman, said that he could only hope "Gov. Wallace is not playing the same old game of the Democrats of Florida and does not plan to be a third-party candidate in November."

Gov. Wallace was silent on that point.

Neither Mayor Lindsay nor Sen. McGovern took much comfort in the outcome.

"I think the climate in the country is bad," said the mayor, perched on a dresser in his room at the Barcelona Hotel. "The climate is unhealthy, East, West, North and South."

Sen. McGovern, who had told friends that he hoped to run fourth instead of sixth, said that it would be a "minor moral defeat" if he returns showing him behind Mr. Lindsay held up. But he returned to an earlier theme, arguing that a strong showing in Florida had never been "crucial to my candidacy."

After the morning session, Sen. Tunney told newsmen that either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Rockefeller had not told the truth about conversations they had last spring.

Later, the committee is expected to take testimony from ITT President General on his version of the meetings with Mr. Mitchell and the congressional committee.

Before Sen. Eastland made public the decision to send a subcommittee to question Mr. Beard, the judicial panel met in executive session during its lunch break and placed a conference call to Mrs. Beard's hospital and determined that her condition would enable her to be questioned.

Mrs. Beard was the author of a memo which was the only documentary evidence linking the ITT settlement with the convention: fund promise. She has denied that she meant to imply any such link in the memo.

Sen. Kennedy cited a similar ambassadorial appeal under instructions from President Woodrow Wilson that brought new British proposals before the similar crisis in 1919.

"In the face of the constant terror and brutality, I believe that the administration has a greater responsibility to speak, and act than it has shown so far," Sen. Kennedy said in the letter.

"The United States can and ought to be doing more—much more—to be of whatever assistance we can in helping Britain, Ulster and the Republic of Ireland to find a prompt and peaceful settlement to the crisis."

"It is not enough, I believe, for us to wash our hands of the violence, through a passive official role that publicly declines to use our good offices unless the Irish and British governments actually request us to do so."

Sen. Kennedy urged Mr. Nixon to convey to the British "the deep concern of the American people" for a British initiative.

4 Air Force Men Die In Louisiana Crash  
LAKE CHARLES, La., March 15 (UPI)—An Air Force C-47 cargo plane crashed today at the Lake Charles Municipal Airport, killing all four crewmen aboard.

The plane was making "touch-and-go" practice landings in a cross wind when it went out of control.

Police sources identified them as Gerry Adams, commander of the IRA's 2d Battalion, Brendan McNamee, 7th Company commander in the 2d Battalion, and Joseph Conlan, explosives officer of the IRA's 3d Battalion.

Waldheim to Visit France  
UNITED NATIONS, March 15 (AP)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim plans an official visit to France April 6-7.

## Results Shape New Race for Contenders

## (Continued from Page 1)

tween Humphrey, Jackson and Muskie, and not necessarily in that order."

Sen. Humphrey, also buoyed by the results, said at the McAlister Hotel that his campaign had demonstrated that he had "the knowledge of the issues," and "the vitality needed for the nomination."

"I'm certainly part of the scenario," the former Vice-President said. "You'll just have to include me in."

Gov. Wallace, speaking at an immense news conference in Orlando, in central Florida, said "the face card in the Democratic deck" had been badly hurt here.

"This is a trend from which the American people will inevitably profit," said the governor, who was tan from a day in the sun atop his hotel. "I'm surprised at the margin, yes, but I know I was winning it all along because the real victory was in what I made the other candidates say."

Senators Jackson, Humphrey and Muskie bent their positions during the campaign in an effort to cut into Gov. Wallace's vote. Gov. Wallace and Sen. Jackson—the two candidates the right of center here—poll almost 60 percent of the vote, an index of the conservative tide that was running.

State Leaders Upset  
Florida's Democratic lead were dismayed by the results. Gov. Reubin Askew said the returns—particularly the liberal Dade County, where Wallace did surprisingly well—suggested that "he may prove to be more than a regional candidate."

Jon Moyle, the state Democratic chairman, said that he could only hope "Gov. Wallace is not playing the same old game of the Democrats of Florida and does not plan to be a third-party candidate in November."

Gov. Wallace was silent on that point.

Neither Mayor Lindsay nor Sen. McGovern took much comfort in the outcome.

"I think the climate in the country is bad," said the mayor, perched on a dresser in his room at the Barcelona Hotel. "The climate is unhealthy, East, West, North and South."

Sen. McGovern, who had told friends that he hoped to run fourth instead of sixth, said that it would be a "minor moral defeat" if he returns showing him behind Mr. Lindsay held up. But he returned to an earlier theme, arguing that a strong showing in Florida had never been "crucial to my candidacy."

After the morning session, Sen. Tunney told newsmen that either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Rockefeller had not told the truth about conversations they had last spring.

Later, the committee is expected to take testimony from ITT President General on his version of the meetings with Mr. Mitchell and the congressional committee.

Before Sen. Eastland made public the decision to send a subcommittee to question Mr. Beard, the judicial panel met in executive session during its lunch break and placed a conference call to Mrs. Beard's hospital and determined that her condition would enable her to be questioned.

Mrs. Beard was the author of a memo which was the only documentary evidence linking the ITT settlement with the convention: fund promise. She has denied that she meant to imply any such link in the memo.

Sen. Kennedy cited a similar ambassadorial appeal under instructions from President Woodrow Wilson that brought new British proposals before the similar crisis in 1919.

"In the face of the constant terror and brutality, I believe that the administration has a greater responsibility to speak, and act than it has shown so far," Sen. Kennedy said in the letter.

"The United States can and ought to be doing more—much more—to be of whatever assistance we can in helping Britain, Ulster and the Republic of Ireland to find a prompt and peaceful settlement to the crisis."

"It is not enough, I believe, for us to wash our hands of the violence, through a passive official role that publicly declines to use our good offices unless the Irish and British governments actually request us to do so."

Sen. Kennedy urged Mr. Nixon to convey to the British "the deep concern of the American people" for a British initiative.

4 Air Force Men Die In Louisiana Crash  
LAKE CHARLES, La., March 15 (UPI)—An Air Force C-47 cargo plane crashed today at the Lake Charles Municipal Airport, killing all four crewmen aboard.

The plane was making "touch-and-go" practice landings in a cross wind when it went out of control.</











## Report of 3 Psychiatrists

## Increase in Impotence Seen Among Young Men in U.S.

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—Three New York psychiatrists say they are seeing more cases of sexual impotence among young men than ever before. They say the cause appears to be that the increased "sexual freedom" of women in recent years is leading women to demand more of their male partners.

Heretofore, the psychiatrists said, the "average expectable sexual behavior" of women was more passive and, therefore, less threatening to their male partners. One cause of impotence—worry over whether one is going to be able to satisfy a woman—was not so common years ago.

The psychiatrists said that without a sociological survey they

could not say whether there were actually more cases of impotence. It may be, they said, that men are not experiencing impotence any more often than before but that its impact on the man is so much greater now that more men are prompted to seek psychiatric help.

The psychiatrists—Dr. George L. Ginsberg of the New York University School of Medicine and Dr. William A. Froese and Dr. Theodore Shapiro, both of Bellevue Hospital—made their report in the current issue of the Archives of General Psychiatry.

They said their conclusions were based on cases both of young men reporting their own impotence and of young women complaining of impotence in their lovers.

Dr. Ginsberg said in a telephone interview that the conclusions were based on his own general clinical impressions and those of colleagues, rather than on a statistical study. Such a study, he said, should be conducted to confirm the impressions.

Nonetheless, he said, the increase in complaints of impotence is "quite striking and quite substantial." Until now, he said, "it has been very unusual to see it in younger people."

Formerly, the doctors wrote, patients with impotence were, for the most part, married men who gradually began to abandon sexual activity with their wives after a period of more successful sexual functioning.

"Excitement Had Passed"

"They complained that the excitement had passed," the psychiatrists continued, "and that their wives no longer provided the variety in sexual practices they craved. Impotence was accompanied by minimal anxiety. They usually had conscious fantasies about the secretary at work, the girl next door, etc., and felt confident that novel objects or practices could revive their interest. This conviction prevented the emergence of major anxiety and resulted in relative indifference to their wives' plights."

Today, however, the situation is different. "Currently," the authors said, "young men describe failures occurring early in their relationships. Following such early failure they become preoccupied with its meaning to their manhood. They either withdraw or, more characteristically, venture into counterphobic attempts to regain self-respect." In a counterphobic attempt, a person tries again to do what he fears he will fail at.

"When we explored these sexual failures occurring early in a relationship," the psychiatrists wrote, "we found a common male complaint: These newly freed women demanded sexual performance."

"There is a reversal of former roles," they said. "The role of the put-upon Victorian woman is that of the put-upon man of the 1970's. Inhibited women can often hide their lack of response, the psychiatrists wrote, but impotent men cannot."

## 6th Fleet to Test Fast Gunboats in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—A small, fast gunboat originally designed to patrol the waters off Cuba and employed more recently to prevent gun-running into South Vietnam, is reportedly being prepared for a mission in the Mediterranean.

The comparatively inexpensive craft will shadow Soviet missile ships and, if necessary, fire on them in the event of attack on ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Pentagon sources disclosed that two of the 228-ton boats, which can make 40 knots, are being equipped with missiles having a range of well over 15 miles. "The boats will be tested in the Mediterranean this summer," the sources said.

If the test proves successful, ranking military officials stated, all 17 vessels of the class known as Asheville will probably be equipped with missiles and be given a similar role, freeing larger craft from the risk of trailing Soviet ships.

Navy sources say that even faster hydrofoil boats, armed with missiles under development, are planned for such surveillance.

## Peking Visit Is Scheduled By Schumann

PARIS, March 15 (AP).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann will pay an official visit to Communist China July 5 to 11, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

A communiqué said that Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen brought "an official invitation on behalf of his government" to Mr. Schumann's Quai d'Orsay office this afternoon and that the foreign minister immediately accepted.

Mr. Schumann is the second French official of ministerial rank to visit China since the Nationalists were overthrown. André Béraud, Minister of State for Planning, visited Communist China in an official capacity, and Mr. Schumann's predecessor, Maurice Couve de Murville, traveled to Peking in 1970, but privately.

Before them, both former Premier Edgar Faure and former Education Minister Alain Peyrefitte were high-ranking French visitors.

Mr. Schumann's visit follows the trip last year of Pi Shiang-kuo, Peking's minister for external trade, to France. It had been expected in some quarters here that President Georges Pompidou would become the first president of a Western country to be Peking's guest, but President Nixon's China trip dashed those hopes.

## Visa Applicants Flock to British Taipei Consulate

TAIPEI, March 15 (AP).—Worried visa applicants swarmed Britain's consular office in Taipei yesterday as consular officials worked through the details involved in closing the 50-year-old institution.

Britain's consulate, first established in Taiwan in 1893, was ordered closed Monday in a communiqué announcing the exchange of ambassadors between London and Peking. In fact, the consulate will remain open until tomorrow to finish processing visa applications.

The only Taipei newspaper that commented on London's move attacked it, saying, "The British have not woken up from their 22-year nightmare." Britain recognized Peking 22 years ago but has never exchanged ambassadors with the People's Republic.

Officials said that the Taiwan consulate is Britain's busiest overseas. It was processing 6,000 visas a month at the end of last year, 85 percent of them for short-duration visas for Hong Kong.

## Jewish Unit Protests Freeing of 2 Nazis

TEL AVIV, March 15 (AP).—A world Jewish organization based in Israel sent a cable of protest today to the Austrian government over the acquittal of two Nazis who helped build the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

The protest by the World Federation of Jewish Resistance Fighters and Partisans was sent to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky over the acquittal last Friday of Walter Dejaco and Fritz Karl.

They had been charged with complicity in the mass murder of Jews in the Auschwitz concentration camp.

## Alias This &amp; That, Mr. Unknown Is Held as Master Check-Forgery

MILAN, March 15 (UPI).—There was just one hitch when police arrested a Greek suspected of forgery in the million-dollar class.

The man had more than 20 passports and police still are not certain which—if any—bears his real name, they said today.

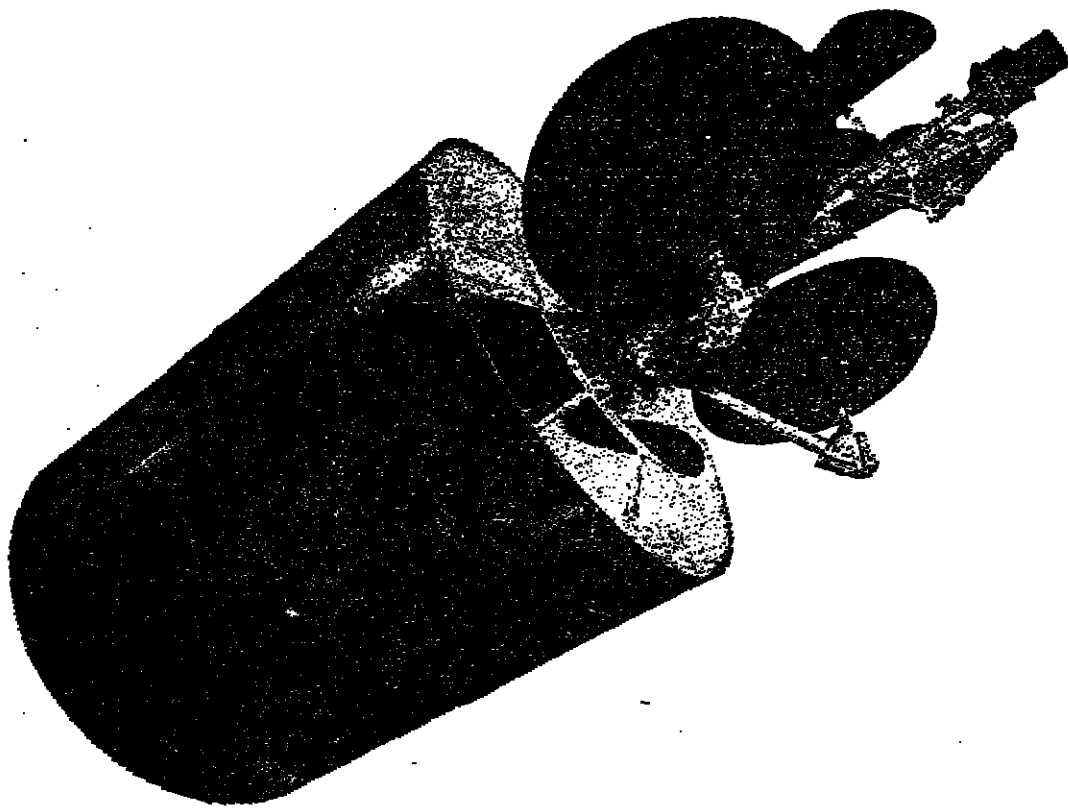
They charged Dimitri Limberopoulos, alias George Admis, alias a score of other names, with possession and forgery of documents and traveler's checks. He and Catherine Michopoulos—which perhaps is not her name—also were charged with possession of drugs.

Since 1963, the male suspect had forged about \$1.7 million worth of checks and traveler's checks, moving from country to country, staying at de luxe hotels and making use of the nine languages he speaks, police claimed.

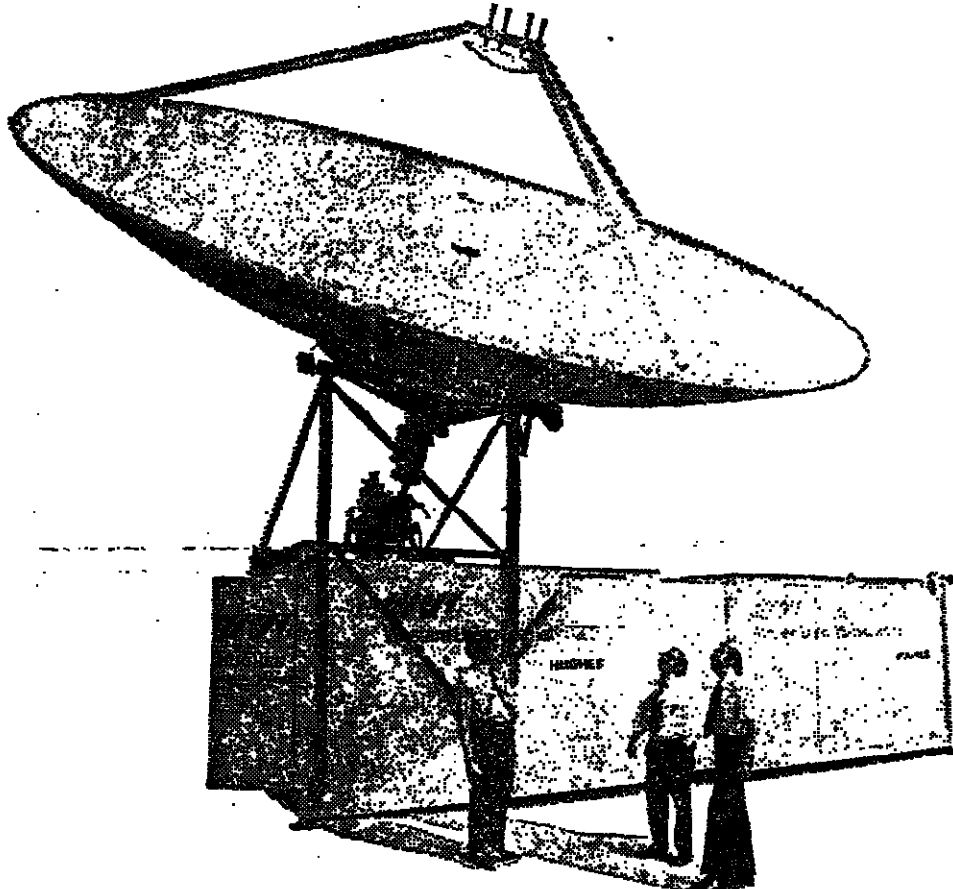
They said he apparently worked for an international gang and was paid \$500 to \$800 for every major forgery.

When police burst into his apartment, they found more than 20 passports, bearing the man's pictures, 80 Italian, foreign and diplomatic passports ready to be falsified, stacks of traveler's checks, credit cards and foreign currency including Polish zlotys, keys, watches, a radio transmitter and receiver unit and savings books from two Swiss banks.

## WE BUILT THIS SATELLITE\*



## AND THIS EARTH STATION



## TO BRING PEKING



## TO THE WORLD.

The leaders of two of the world's great powers. Meeting face to face. For the first time.

During President Nixon's visit to China, millions of people throughout the world were watching, listening, and reading about the event.

They comprised one of the largest audiences in the history of man.

Why were they interested? Because every member of that audience, to one degree or another, had a stake in the results.

Hughes was deeply involved. We built and operated the mobile earth station that was flown to Peking for this event, under contract to Western Union International, to transmit communications out of Peking 24 hours a day.

It provided capacity for one color TV channel and nine voice commentaries. The station also simultaneously carried 60 two-way telephone channels for use of the Presidential party as well as for the press to transmit teletype, telephotos and radio reports.

And we built the giant Intelsat IV satellites for Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), manager for the 83-nation International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium. Stationed over the Pacific and the Atlantic, these satellites carried TV and all press communications from Peking and relayed them to Intelsat's worldwide satellite communications network.

Each satellite can carry 5,000 phone conversations, or 12 television programs, or tens of thousands of teletype circuits. (In contrast, the first commercial synchronous communications satellite—invented by Hughes—had a capacity of only 240 phone conversations or one television program.)

This is just one way that Hughes is helping to meet the need for instant communications.

For the world's needs are many, and Hughes is pioneering in other technologies that promise to advance the lot of mankind.

## HUGHES

HUGHES INTERNATIONAL  
HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY  
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

\*International subcontractors teamed with Hughes on the Intelsat program include: British Aircraft Corporation, and Ferranti, Ltd., both of the United Kingdom; Thomson-CSF, and SAT, of France; ABG-Telefunken, Germany; Northern Electric Company, Canada; Nippon Electric Company, Japan; Etudes Techniques et Constructions Aérospatiales, Belgium; Selenia, SpA, Italy; Contraves, AG, Switzerland; Svenska Radio AB, Sweden, and CEC, SA, of Spain.



## The Urgency of Monetary Reform

The boiling up of speculation against the dollar, stimulated by growing rumors that the monetary agreement negotiated at the Smithsonian Institution last December is already breaking apart, has finally provoked a response from the U.S. government. Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board, meeting with foreign central bankers in Zurich, reportedly sought to dispel beliefs that the United States is indifferent to European concern over the convertibility of the dollar or is so determined to push the money supply up and interest rates down that it is willing to risk a renewed outflow of dollars.

European governments, rather than allow their own currencies to appreciate further or accept a vast new influx of convertible dollars, have been moving toward exchange controls. If unchecked, this trend could lead to a fracturing of economic relations among the United States, Europe and Japan.

It is regrettable that, right after the monetary agreement which President Nixon called "the most significant . . . in the history of the world," the money managers of the United States and other countries did not set up a program for negotiating the

most urgently needed fundamental monetary reforms: How to improve the adjustment process for exchange rates, how to handle the convertibility issue, how to provide the world with enough liquidity to permit continued international economic trade and development, and how to control massive short-term capital flows.

These are issues that cannot be put aside for the "long run." The United States now should set an early deadline—such as May 1—for devising a plan of its own for international monetary reform, which it should then seek to negotiate with other nations. Although gaining acceptance for any plan will be more difficult in a world in which economic and financial power is more equally distributed than it was at the end of World War II, only the United States can provide the leadership required.

Without such initiative from this country, the major financial powers are likely to drift toward ever-tightening exchange controls and protectionism—with mounting anti-Americanism abroad and chauvinism in the United States. The results would be grave, both economically and politically, for the entire world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Radio Free Europe and Détente

Sen. Fulbright's opposition to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty raises a serious and legitimate question about détente. He is right, of course, that these broadcasts—which will end on June 30, if he has his way—are a form of intervention in the internal affairs of East Europe and the Soviet Union: Not a cold-war provocation or an attempt to nourish precisely those liberal, reformist and democratic elements which are personified so well by Mr. Fulbright in the United States but which are discouraged if not altogether suppressed by their Communist rulers. And as the senator states, the broadcasts do irritate East European and Soviet governments—even though, as he himself fair-mindedly concedes, there is no evidence that their irritation has proved an obstacle to actual diplomacy. Mr. Fulbright contends only that the broadcasts are inconsistent with détente and may raise doubts about American sincerity.

The question remains: Even if the Kremlin and East Europe's irritation does not spill over into negotiations, is it worth irritating them by continuing the broadcasts? We submit the answer is "yes." It seems to us every bit as right and reasonable for RFE and RL to speak to those who care to listen, their governments' irritation notwithstanding, as it is for senators to voice their dissent from a president, his irritation notwithstanding. Granted, it is hard to establish that such broadcasts actually will help create a more democratic and, presumably, a more détente-minded socialist community, just as it is hard to establish the effect of

a senator's dissents. In both situations, however, irritation is a relatively small and manageable price to pay in order to serve the larger values of an open society, in particular, dedication to free discourse and peaceable change. The rationale of RFE and RL is not, as Mr. Fulbright suggests, "the arrogant belief that people around the world will act like we want them to act if we only tell them how." The proper rationale is our belief in a free society. Fortunately, détente requires neither Americans nor Russians to set their fundamental values aside.

This is not to say that RFE and RL, formerly supported by CIA, must continue as before. In fact, thanks in large part to Fulbright's assault, they cannot. He said on March 6 that the stations should be liquidated—unless perhaps "our European allies are willing to pick up their fair share of the financial burden." On Feb. 17, however, he had expressed the judgment, which is shared even by the stations' friends, that there is not "any indication that (our allies) can be talked into putting up some money to support these radios." Indeed, to convert a 20-year American operation into an alliance project, under the June 30 gun now held by Sen. Fulbright, is simply not feasible. We do not have dogmatic views on how RFE and RL should henceforth be financed, or on how their funds and programs should be related to those of the official station, the Voice of America. We earnestly believe, however, that these are problems which can be reasonably solved, if Mr. Fulbright will permit.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Cambodian Model

President Nixon last fall described Cambodia as a model recipient of U.S. assistance—running at about one-third of a billion dollars a year—under his new foreign policy, "Cambodia is the Nixon doctrine in its purest form," the President told a news conference.

Some model. Last December, Cambodia's rapidly over-expanded army suffered a series of shattering defeats along vital Highway 6 leading north from the capital at Phnom Penh. Last week the "model" country's fragile political structure collapsed as its leader Lon Nol abruptly dismissed a constituent assembly, scrapping a constitution that was nearing completion. Lon Nol's seizure of absolute power—as president, premier and commander in chief of the armed forces—is a symptom of widespread discontent which his arbitrary actions are more likely to aggravate than assuage.

Since U.S. and South Vietnamese forces first intervened in Cambodia two years ago,

large areas of the country have been overrun by the Communists, who have already returned to the border sanctuaries from which they were initially dislodged. An estimated one-third of the population has been made homeless by allied and Communist military action. Precious art objects apparently have been pilfered from the national treasure, the historic ruins at Angkor, which is now in Communist hands and threatened with combat damage. Corruption is said to be rife in Phnom Penh and throughout the inflated army. The rich are fleeing the country, taking their fortunes with them.

If this is the Nixon doctrine in action, Cambodians and others who observe what is happening in that miserable Southeast Asian land may well decide they want none of it. Congress, too, will want to take a hard look at the Cambodian model as it considers a new \$2.5 billion military aid request the administration submitted to support the President's new policies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Keeping RFE Alive

The decision of the U.S. Congress to provide funds for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe to remain alive was a wise move. Such a voluntary retreat, as closing the stations, would be a completely one-sided exercise in appeasement, for the massive verbal subversion would continue to float

through the ether from the Communist radio stations to the free world, which would have to bear it helplessly. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have such powerful transmitters that they cannot be effectively jammed. Only the West itself can silence them.

—From the Daily Telegraph (Sydney).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1897

LONDON—The interest in the victory of the Anti-Gambling League over Mr. Dicky Dunn, the bookmaker, has for the moment thrown Crete as a subject for conversation into the background. Conversation is said to reign in sporting circles. Speaking generally, few people believe that the judgement of the Appeal Court will have any permanent influence on betting, but the decision appears to be unassailable. We shall see.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1922

NEW YORK—While demonstrating a "bullet-proof vest" Mr. Pierpont Fother, head salesman in the United States Armor Corporation, was seriously wounded by another salesman, Mr. Edward McGrath, also an intimate friend, when the vest failed to work. The bullet entered Potter's abdomen and he is not expected to recover. He completely exonerated Mr. McGrath, but the latter is completely broken up by the accident, and near collapse.



'Ah Come Fum Alabama Wif a Banjo on Mah Knee'

## The Blast From Buckley

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—A venomous private letter from conservative tastemaker William F. Buckley Jr., to senior White House aide Peter Flanigan spells continuing trouble in President Nixon's courtship of angry Republican conservatives.

Buckley's confidential letter, the second smoking misadventure between him and Flanigan, ridiculed Flanigan's demand that he repudiate the conservative Republican presidential candidacy of Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio because the White House helped Sen. James L. Buckley of New York, in his successful 1970 campaign. "I tried to say it as gently as I could in my first letter," Buckley wrote Flanigan on Feb. 16, "and it is with some embarrassment that I now put it more directly." The backing of my brother by Richard Nixon in November of 1970 gives his administration zero claim on me to back administration policies when I disapprove of them.

### A Dark Cloud

Those ungentle words constitute the one dark cloud on the otherwise sunny political horizon for Mr. Nixon. With the Democratic party in increasing disarray and his own fortunes prospering, the President still must worry about disaffection on the Republican right influenced by columnist-editor Buckley. In a close election, therefore, the Flanigan folly in provoking Buckley might have historic significance.

Flanigan, a Manhattan socialite who left the New York investment house of Dillon, Read & Co. to become a presidential aide in the White House, started a running feud in a telephone call shortly after Buckley's magazine, "The National Review," endorsed Ashbrook for president. Flanigan's intervention, not cleared with Mr. Nixon's top political advisers, was counter-productive. By angering Buckley, it undercut a careful White House strategy designed to appease Ashbrook's allies and bring them back into the Nixon fold after the San Diego convention.

It is precisely those "administration policies" which have led Buckley to support Ashbrook's presidential campaign.

Buckley's first act on returning from accompanying the President to Peking (he was one of three columnists invited) was an attack on Mr. Nixon's détente with Communist China. He made the speech in New Hampshire with candidate Ashbrook at his side.

Even before going to China, however, Buckley's Feb. 16 letter to Flanigan demolished the idea he owed the President anything in his brother's behalf: "I have backed Mr. Nixon on a thousand occasions without once supposing that for that reason he owed me anything. One of these days you will have to remind yourself that there are really quite a lot of people in the United States who are not running for office, and for whom patronage from the White House is not the supreme ambition, and that because you lead so cosmopolitan a life, the odds are that every now and then you are actually going to bump into one such; or, if you prefer, that you will be run over by one."

As for Flanigan's angry call from the White House, Buckley informed him in a P. S. that "White House aide" Len Garmet was here for a couple of days, and gave the bad news, that you had broken your Achilles tendon. Did you do so while talking over the telephone?"

That Buckleyism reflected the tone of the letter, but its vital heart was this: "Mr. Nixon is not vested by the Constitution with the power to repeal conservative doctrine; nor, alas, with the power to emasculate the mission-ary ideology of the Soviet Union."

### Ashbrook Continues

Despite Buckley's last-minute speechmaking, Ashbrook got only 10 percent of the New Hampshire vote. (He got 9 percent of the Florida vote.) Nevertheless, Ashbrook has no intention of withdrawing. His agents are now gathering signatures to put him in the May 2 Indiana primary, and he also plans to run in Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon and California.

Moreover, Buckley is determined to use the Ashbrook candidacy to drive President Nixon back toward the right on the key issues

that motivate Republican conservatives: The new détente with Red China; the administration's switch from a policy of nuclear supremacy to nuclear "sufficiency"; the guaranteed annual income in Mr. Nixon's welfare reform plan.

Thus, despite Ashbrook's failure thus far to get his campaign off the ground, the Buckleyites will continue to pound Mr. Nixon from the right, with their ultimate weapon a threat to withhold vital support in the fall campaign.

Flanigan's misguided effort to bully Bill Buckley into submission will result only in stimulating the right wing, not silencing it. As Buckley wrote Flanigan: "If you are too much caught up in the excitement of it all (Mr. Nixon's leftward shift), then I predict that you are going to have a difficult time in assessing reality."

## Letters

### Museum Ethics

Norman Pegden and the International Council of Museums (ICM, March 11-12, Letters) err in their belief that the flow of important art objects out of their country of origin can be halted, or even slowed down, by having museums agree to accept only those objects for which there exists documentation indicating that the objects were acquired legally.

Mr. Pegden and Icom say that such a step would go far to make collectors and dealers more cautious about buying objects which have been acquired illegally since they would know that such objects would no longer be so readily acceptable to museums.

In reality, nothing could be further from the truth. In point of fact, such a move would create an even more active market in such objects while doing little to keep objects in their country of origin. Even more important, the real loser would be the museum.

Mr. Pegden is correct in his statement that many such objects eventually go to museums. However, he fails to add that most of the time they go as gifts, rather than as purchases. In fact, the collections of most major museums have been built up through gifts of this sort.

If, therefore, museums now refuse to accept objects which have been acquired illegally—and this means about 90 percent of all archaeological and primitive art objects which appear on the market—all that will happen is that the objects will be offered on the open market, driving prices ever higher and making "the covetous acquisition of the precious object" even more important in our present affluent society.

Halting the illegal sale of art treasures must in the final analysis be the responsibility of the country in which such treasures repose. Trying to do the job at second hand is doomed to failure. While it is true that many nations lack the funds to put a complete halt to the illegal exportation of art treasures, the adoption of sensible rules for what may or may not be exported, the policing of important archaeological sites, the elimination of bribery, and the provision of funds which would enable museums to purchase important finds would go a long way toward solving the problem.

It is simply not true that the problem is incapable of solution,

Israel has managed to do so and thereby managed to safeguard its artistic heritage. There is no reason other countries cannot do the same.

The mistake which Mr. Pegden and Icom make is to assume that, because many countries are not interested enough in protecting their own treasures from smugglers, it is the obligation of museums to see that such treasures lose their potential value.

Unfortunately, that's not the way the world works, since, for every museum which turned down a major art object, there would be five or 10 collectors eager to bid it up. Thus, if museums act in accordance with the Icom recommendations, they would in reality be doing little more than cutting off their own noses to spite their faces.

IRWIN HERSEY,  
Associate Curator,  
Museum of African Art,  
Washington, D.C.

### Orange and Green

In this season the Irish express themselves. Ireland admits as Irish anyone descended from Irish ancestors, and thus I qualify, though I'm a loyal American citizen.

People write in to the IRT saying that present troubles in Ulster are a "British" or an "English" problem. Well, the troubles take place in Ireland. Obviously they're an Irish problem.

Now, true democratic procedure would require all the Irish people to vote on whether they should rather see their island, with precious Ulster included, as Ireland, or as part of Britain.

One task only is left for England from the centuries of its unhappy preoccupation with Ireland: to betray the descendants of those settlers they put into Ulster, and to organize with Eire such a free vote. It's bootless to maintain, like the misguided young Kennedy and others in the United States, that there's any "solution" in the English leaving before that.

The Irish in history turned Viking and Norman invaders into Irishmen, and later many English immigrants, too. Now in this season, as St. Patrick is the patron of all the Irish, may the single thought arise in the very cauldron of Ulster's bitterness, that the Orange and the Green shall be reconciled in one free Irish nation.

God knows the nation can use

## Ecological Disaster: How Imminent?—I

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Antrobus, in Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," steps out of her part to say, "I hate this play and every word in it. As for me, I don't understand a single word of it, anyway—all about the troubles the human race has gone through, there's a subject for you."

Many people will have the same reaction to "The Limits to Growth," the report for the Club of Rome's Project on the Predicament of Mankind (MIT, March 18). And that kind of simple, anti-intellectual reaction, Mr. Wilder appears to be saying, is one of the ways that the Antrobus (All Mankind) family preserves its sanity and survives.

But it's not the only way. Antrobus' ingenuity, as well as his stubborn determination to accommodate himself to any misery, kept him going through the Ice Age. Pure luck saved him and the rest of his family and their animals during the Great Flood. Even worse dangers assailed him as a result of his brother's destructive spirit—from Cain through Caligula to Hitler; they were defeated by a funny mixture of morality and ferocity.

### Greatest Threat

But has the greatest threat of all to humanity now come in a most seductive and seemingly innocent form: Mankind's sincere desire to be rich—and its command of technology to achieve that end?

Such is the thesis of the Club of Rome report.

Its authors—Dr. Dennis L. Meadows and a team from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—have used a computerized model, derived from a still more elaborate model created by Prof. Jay W. Forrester, to predict that, if present economic and population growth trends continue, there will be, within a century, an ecological disaster—and a precipitous fall in the world's population and its industrial capacity.

This tragedy will result from the malignant feedbacks produced by an industrial system designed to provide humanity with ever-increasing benefits. More specifically, the model postulates that the creation of capital—factories, mines, generators, trucks, trains, planes, etc.—causes economic growth; greater wealth and expanding technology cause population to mount, as death rates fall faster than birth rates; but a greater population, producing and consuming more and more, pollutes the earth and exhausts its resources.

For a little while longer, the model indicates, the world system can go on agglomerating capital and people in urban sprawl—but finally a limit is reached. Why? Because population, capital and pollution all grow at exponential rates—like money at compound

interest, they double and double, and double. But the earth, and its resources, are finite, says the MIT team.

But when? No wholly scientific answer is yet possible—the greater part of the empirical job is still to be done, and the complexity of modeling a reasonably reliable economic-social-physical-scientific-technological world system goes far beyond anything that Prof. Forrester or Dr. Meadows has done.

Indeed, questions must be raised about the imminence of the disaster the MIT team fears, and about the model and empirical data on which their predictions are based.

For one thing, the MIT world model omits prices. But the price system is the way mankind—and not merely economists—measures and regulates scarcity. If a good is growing increasingly scarce, or appears likely to become scarce, its price rises—well above the average of all prices (inflation, resulting from government's monetary policy, might cause the average of all prices to rise, as it has in recent years).

Is there, then, evidence from price behavior that the world's resources are growing scarcer, and may soon run out? The evidence, on the contrary, tends to go the other way. World resource prices have been soft; the resource-producing underdeveloped countries have been pressing the industrialized countries, especially in the United Nations, to support prices of their exports.

Consider the price situation in the United States. While the consumer price index has risen by 43.3 percent since the 1957-59 base period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of thirteen industrial raw materials has risen by only 13.3 percent.

But while the prices of industrial materials and commodities are relatively flat (with a few conspicuous exceptions like copper and gold), the prices of services—loosely speaking, the rent of people—are up; the price index of services has climbed by 68 percent since 1957-59.

### Is Report Wrong?

Does this mean that the Club of Rome report is all wrong? Not necessarily. Its authors might argue that most people—including resource-owners and other businessmen—are stupid or blind and just do not realize to use the MIT group's analogy of a fly pond—that one or two more doublings of the exponentially growing fly pond, and the entire pond will suddenly be covered. Conceivably, if you believe their prediction of extremely short time spans before the exhaustion of resources, there are many speculative killings to be made.

But there is another possibility. The MIT scholars may have underestimated the rate at which the pond itself can be expected to expand.

That was the basic error of their distinguished early 19th-century predecessor, the Rev. Thomas Malthus—the error of regarding resources as essentially a fixed pool rather than as a function of changing technology. Iron was not a resource at all before the Iron Age, nor coal before the Steam Age, nor uranium before the Nuclear Age.

Resources can grow exponentially, like population and income; in fact, since the Industrial Revolution, usable resources have done so, step by step, with man's expanding knowledge.

Yet even an ever-expanding pool of resources can be poisoned. And even if total disaster should not lurk around the corner, life in an ever-expanding industrial system can become wretchedly crowded, dirty and mean. The danger may be that Mr. Antrobus can accommodate himself to almost anything, as he has done before. "The real horror, Kipling," said Dostoevsky, "is that there is no horror."

This is the first of two articles by Leonard Silk, a member of the editorial staff of The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

APR 17 1972







(Continued on Page 10)



## Bonito Repay 5.9 Billion DM Of '71 Surtax

### 10 Percent Levy Was Anti-Inflation Device

BONN, March 15 (AP-DJ).—The government will refund a total of 5.9 billion deutsche marks that taxpayers paid in a special anti-inflationary 10 percent surtax, Economics and Finance Minister Klaus Schiller told parliament today.

The repayment will be made in one installment around June 15, he stated.

The surtax was decreed last year in order to bring Germany's economic boom under control by curtailing spending. When it introduced the tax, the government said it would be temporary and refundable.

Mr. Schiller said about 2 billion DM would be refunded to corporations and about 3.9 billion DM to wage and income tax payers.

Mr. Schiller expressed "confidence and trust" in Germany's economic future, though he said the present climate requires a cautious policy of constant stabilization which will affect budgetary policy at federal, state and communal levels.

He appealed to employers to follow the "moderate" wage policy of the workers' unions and hold down prices, especially for consumer goods.

His speech came under heavy fire from the opposition Christian Democratic party. Their main economic spokesman, Franz Josef Strauss, accused Mr. Schiller of window-dressing for the ruling coalition with an eye to possible early elections this year.

#### Caution Expressed

BONN, March 15 (Reuters).—A more cautious view of Germany's economy than that put to parliament this morning by Mr. Schiller came from banking association president Alwin Muenchmeyer.

Speaking to a meeting of the association, Mr. Muenchmeyer warned against over-optimistic assessments and artificial stimulation of the economic climate. Production trends are not now as worrying as they were in 1969-70, but the pressure of costs and wages has become heavier, shifting industrial investment, he said.

To Mr. Schiller's "the recession is not happening," Mr. Muenchmeyer echoed, "The recession is happening—this time mostly in industry's cash-boxes."

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### U.K. Grants North Sea Licenses

Britain's Minister for Industry Sir John Eden has announced the allocation of further petroleum production licenses for the British continental shelf. In all, 76 companies or groups have been allotted 262 blocks and at least 224 exploration wells, involving an investment of over \$520 million, are to be drilled over the next six years.

### Norway to Set Up Oil Directorate

The Norwegian government says that a state-owned oil company and an oil directorate will be established on Jan. 1 next year. The company will take care of the government's business interests in the oil activities on the Norwegian continental shelf, including the Norwegian part of the North Sea. Both the company and the oil directorate will be set up in Stavanger, according to the plan.

### RCA Plans Watch-Size TV Camera

RCA Corp. says it has developed a research model of a black and white television camera employing a solid-state "eye" that could make possible future TV cameras as small as a wrist watch. RCA says the camera's imaging sensor is a silicon integrated circuit rather than the conventional vacuum tube. "Considerable" research is still required, RCA adds, but the development is a "significant" step toward an all-solid-state camera.

## Sato Says There's No Plan For a New Yen Revaluation

TOKYO, March 15 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato assured parliament today that there was no government plan for a further yen revaluation.

There has been considerable speculation in financial circles here recently that Japan would soon be forced to revalue the yen again because of continuing large balance-of-payments surpluses and growing foreign reserves.

Meanwhile, Japanese exchange banks are asking the Finance Ministry for permission to lend

some of the dollars deposited with them in the Eurodollar market, banking sources report.

The ministry deposited \$200 million last month on the condition that the funds be used to repay banks' short-term trade debts to U.S. banks.

The ministry is expected to make more deposits of this type in the future in an effort to reduce its external reserves, which reached \$18.478 billion at the end of February.

Some bankers believe the ministry planned to let Japanese banks repay \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion in this way, but sources said Japanese banks would not like to repay such a large amount of debts to U.S. banks.

The sources also said the dollar deposits sometimes remain idle until the short-term debts fall due. The present rules specifically ban the banks from lending the deposits in the Eurodollar market.

But the banks believe the funds could sometimes be employed more profitably in the Eurodollar market than in repaying debts to U.S. banks, the sources said.

### Citroën in Yugoslav Venture

Citroën, of France, is to link up with local interests in Yugoslavia to set up plants aimed at producing up to 35,000 cars a year, the company reports. Citroën, owned by Italy's Fiat and the French Michelin group, would have a 49 percent interest in the venture, the statement says. A Yugoslav firm already builds about 9,000 vehicles a year under license from Citroën, the report notes.

### Matsushita Develops Video System

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says it has developed a video transmission system which enables transmission of various images via telephone lines. The system, called Soft Video Fax, transmits a video signal extracted from television signals through a telephone line and reproduces it on a television receiver as a still picture in about 50 seconds, Matsushita says.

### U.S. Farm Exports Seen Declining

U.S. exports of agricultural products in 1972 will total about \$7.4 billion, down about \$400 million from 1971's record level, the Department of Agriculture estimates. Reduced exports of wheat and feedgrains are expected to account for most of the decline. Wheat, feedgrain and soybean shipments this year have been significantly affected by work stoppages at U.S. ports, the department says, adding that some customers have shifted to alternate sources of supply as a result.

## U.K. Output Up in Month

LONDON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Industrial output in Britain rose in January, the first gain since September, despite the seven-week national coal strike that started Jan. 9.

The central statistical office reported today that the seasonally-adjusted index of industrial output rose 0.4 percent in January from 123.9 in December. The index is based on 1963 equalizing 100.

The index has drifted down since the September figure of 126.3. By contrast, in January 1971, the index was at 128.8.

According to provisional estimates, production in the three months November through January was 1 percent lower than in the preceding August-October period. The office noted that the latest three-month average was affected both by the coal strike and by the overtime ban in the coal industry that preceded the strike.

However, the strike did not have its greatest impact until February, when the government introduced power cuts that reduced industry to three-day weeks.

### Soviet Output Up

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP).—Soviet industrial production in the first two months of the year increased 7.3 percent over the same period last year, the central statistical board reported today.

Labor productivity, a crucial factor in Soviet economic planning, rose 5.7 percent.

The statistics indicate that industry met planned targets for all key products during this period, the official news agency Tass reported.

The preliminary report gave no total production figures but expressed the economic results in percentages of the previous year.

The biggest growth was reported for passenger cars, up 48 percent, and digital program controlled machine tools, up 32 percent.

## Nigeria Seeks Oil Share Over 20%

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 15 (Reuters).—Nigeria will ask for more than a 20 percent participation when it opens negotiations with oil companies prospecting here, the Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Ali Monguno, said today.

Speaking to reporters on his return from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting in Beirut, he also said negotiations with the companies will begin immediately.

But he did not disclose what precise percentage Nigeria would demand.

## U.S. Ready For Monetary Conference

### Connally Seeking Ways To Bypass Group of 10

By Hobart Rowen  
WASHINGTON, March 15 (WP).—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally announced today that the United States is ready to begin conferring with other nations on all issues involved "in building a new monetary system," including the touchy question of convertibility of the dollar.

As a first step, he announced that he had directed Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker to explore with his counterparts abroad a new forum for the discussions that would bypass the Group of Ten, the so-called "rich men's club" of nations.

Mr. Volcker would also "explore possible solutions" to the substantive questions involved.

In the light of his discussions, Mr. Connally told the Council on Foreign Relations, "I am prepared to participate in meetings—formal or informal—as may be needed to facilitate progress in these matters."

But Mr. Connally's speech was a tough exposition of the U.S. position on international monetary matters, making clear he thought that the problems were complex, and that "reform of the world's trade and payments structure will not be achieved quickly or easily."

#### Reply to Critics

In obvious response to European criticisms that the United States has been dragging its feet since the Smithsonian agreement on new currency rates on Dec. 18, Mr. Connally said:

"I have sometimes heard the accusation that I have become a sort of bully-boy on the maneuvered playing fields of international finance. You will not expect me to accept that characterization. But I will plead guilty to speaking in plain words as directly as I can... our friends abroad should know of our determination to solve those problems, with goodwill but with firm resolve."

Mr. Connally made clear that he thought some Europeans were pressing for "premature commitments" on convertibility.

On the question of using some group other than the Group of Ten, Mr. Connally pointed out that it is limited to the big nations, and excludes the poor. He suggested that the "representational pattern of the IMF executive board provides one possible approach."

Mr. Connally is known to feel that the group is now over-dominated by the Europeans, and that at several key points in recent discussions the European finance ministers blocked American initiatives by insisting that trade matters were not within their purview.

The mechanism in view apparently is a "Group of Twenty," paralleling the IMF executive board, but drawing on finance ministers and central bankers rather than the lesser bureaucrats who sit on the IMF board.

## Production Up 0.7% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production rose 0.7 percent in February to a seasonally adjusted 109 percent of the 1967 average, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The January level was an upward revised 108.2 percent. At the end of February the index was 3.1 percent ahead of a year ago.

The Fed said output gains were widespread in consumer goods equipment and materials. Auto assemblies rose 3.5 percent to an annual rate of about 8.5 million units.

Production of household appliances, carpeting and furniture increased further, and output of most business equipment also climbed.

## Profit-Taking Trims Wall St. Rise

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—The stock market moved forward with modest gains today, providing essentially a carbon copy of the previous session—as an air of caution hung over the New York Stock Exchange.

The caution has stemmed principally from concern over the strength of the dollar in European currency markets. It has provided some traders with an excuse to take profits and some domestic investors with a rationale for taking to the sidelines.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead more than 5 at mid-

## Dollar Problems Cited for Caution

session, lost a bit of steam by the final bell. It finished with a gain of 3.31 at 937.31. Yesterday's advance of 5.34 gave the Dow a back-to-back gain totaling nearly 9 points—but not enough to compensate for the Monday setback of 11.21, the market's biggest loss in four months.

The two volume leaders today were hit by profit-taking and they also produced the largest declines among the 15 most active issues.

Matsushita Electric dropped 1 1/8 to 25 7/8. Late in the session, a block of 212,700 shares at 25 1/2 was crossed. Meanwhile, officials said that sales and profits for fiscal 1972 should show increases over 1971.

Hospital Corp. of America, the second most active stock, plunged 3 3/4 to 51 3/8. Its low for the day was 50 1/2.

Both of these stocks recently had traded near their respective highs.

Cerro Corp., another loser on the active roster, slipped 7/8 to 14 3/8. Earlier this week, the metals concern reduced its previously announced net income for 1971.

Tool Research, another big loser, slumped 3 7/8 to 53 7/8, despite its report of a substantial increase in the latest six-month earnings.

Among other glamour stocks, gains of a point or more appeared in Honeywell, Avon Products, Simplicity Pattern and International Business Machines.

Volume totaled 19.46 million shares, down from yesterday's 22.37 million—a figure that was swollen by a block of 5,245,000 shares of American Motors. Today American Motors eased 1/4 to 7 1/4.

Meanwhile, the OTC market did somewhat better than the American Stock Exchange although neither market showed a definite trend.

The exchange's price index lost ground on profit-taking in the afternoon and closed off 0.04 at 2817. A total of 543 issues declined while 410 rose.

It was slightly different in the OTC market where the NASDAQ industrial index rose 0.35 to 137.65. Of the 2,917 NASDAQ issues traded, 755 advanced, 635 fell and 1,477 were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included National Wide (A), 15 7/8, up 1 1/2; Rank, 29 1/8, unchanged; and Clinton Oil, 2 1/4, up 3/16.

Turnover on the exchange expanded to 5.24 million shares from 4.92 million yesterday. Turnover in the counter market improved today and rose to 10.99 million from 9.69 million.

The bond market, meanwhile, extended its retreat for the third consecutive day as concern over the course of future monetary policy continued to weigh on the market.

Corporates closed 1 1/4 point lower, government intermediates closed 1 1/4 to 2 1/8 point lower and long-term bonds were off about 1 1/4 point.

## Company Reports

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	854.5	810.4
Profits (millions)	26.07	35.3
Per Share	0.84	0.83
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,988.7	2,804.9
Profits (millions)	87.5	59.8
Per Share	1.64	1.77

Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	335.1	306.0
Profits (millions)	16.0	14.3
Per Share	1.83	1.47
Year		
Revenue (millions)	581.9	534.6
Profits (millions)	21.4	18.7
Per Share	2.15	1.91

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	2,225.5	2,614.4
Profits (millions)	215.9	175.9
Per Share	1.39	1.14
Year		
Revenue (millions)	10,006.0	9,250.0
Profits (millions)	550.9	463.7
Per Share	2.56	3.01

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	174.5	191.0
Profits (millions)	7.6	2.8
Per Share	0.62	0.15
Year		
Revenue (millions)	702.9	820.9
Profits (millions)	27.1	19.2
Per Share	2.45	1.68

\*Indicated.

## SALES OFF?

Maybe your salesmen's incentives need rethinking and our cram course on incentive planning could help you? Send for a FREE copy to:

Incentives Department  
Balova International Ltd.  
1 Rue du Musée, 2500 Bienne,  
Switzerland.

## WANTED

### INVESTMENT DEALER MANAGERS

To distribute by Prospectus only, 50,000 Units of 9 1/2 % Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds with Warrants attached. Mid-Western U.S.A. real estate development Corporation with great growth potential. Write to:

Box D 3137,  
International Herald Tribune,  
Paris, France.

## Ask for our recent brief on CHRYSLER CORPORATION

### OPPENHEIMER, NEWBORG & NEU

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. and American Stock Exchange (Assoc.)

120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005

Cable: Titulos

Zurich: Oppenheimer, Newborg & Neu, A.G.

Rep. John Meijer 484 Keizersgracht

Tel.: 051/320555/56 - Telex: 52798/99

Tel.: 65358 - Telex: 12466

There are 17 countries in Europe and Africa where you can organize a seminar with a simple phone call.

Call the Sales Manager at the Inter-Continental Hotel in...

Paris 073.42.89  
London 493.7578  
Frankfurt 23.60.53

26 INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

EUROPE AFRICA

PARIS - GENEVA - LONDON - DUBLIN - CORK - LIMERICK  
FRANKFURT - MUNICH - COLOGNE - DUSSELDORF - HANOVER - HAMBURG  
BERLIN - VIENNA - AMSTERDAM - HELSINKI - BUDAPEST - BUCHAREST - ZAGREB  
ABIDJAN - KINSHASA - LUSAKA - LIVINGSTONE - MONROVIA - NAIROBI - LIBREVILLE

## SOLVE THIS PROBLEM:

INFLATION-6%  
INCOME-5%  
CAPITAL LOSS-1%

We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 9%, 10% and more on short-term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and sober fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for investors troubled by rising inflation.

Our advisory firm, founded in 1952, can guide you to higher yields. For information contact:

CARL D. ROSS, PRESIDENT, INVERSIONES ALBA, S.A. DEPT. H-4  
REFORMA 336, MEXICO 6, D.F. CABLE ALBAROSS TEL: 533-64-15

We take pleasure in announcing that

JOHN R. PETTY

former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs

has become associated with our firm as a  
Managing Director and Voting Stockholder.

LEHMAN BROTHERS  
Incorporated

NEW YORK - CHICAGO - DALLAS - HOUSTON - LOS ANGELES - PARIS - SAN FRANCISCO - WASHINGTON, D.C.

March, 1972.







—1971-72— Stocks and						—1971-72— Stocks and							
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sls.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sls.	Net		
				100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge				

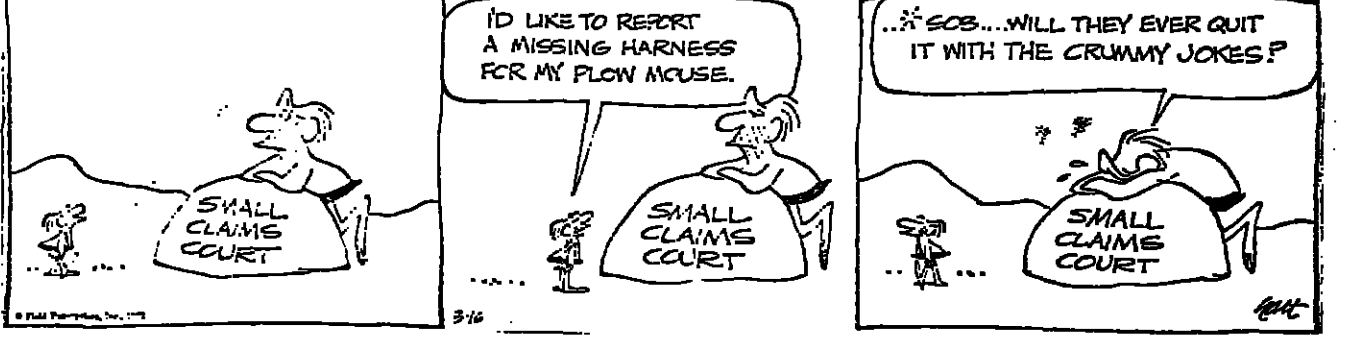
1972		Chg +/-
Asked		
4 3/8	F	
5	U	
5 1/4	U	
6 1/8	U	



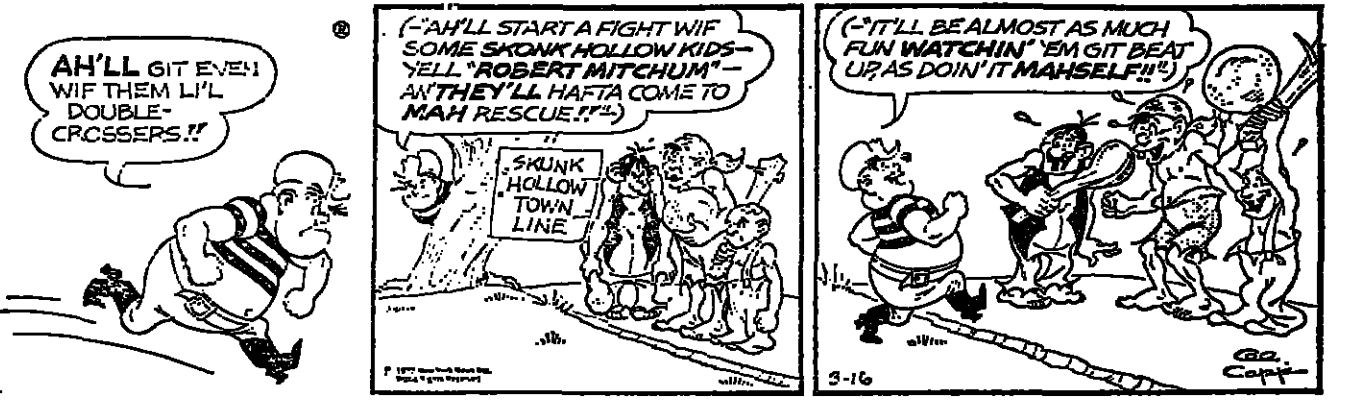
PEANUTS



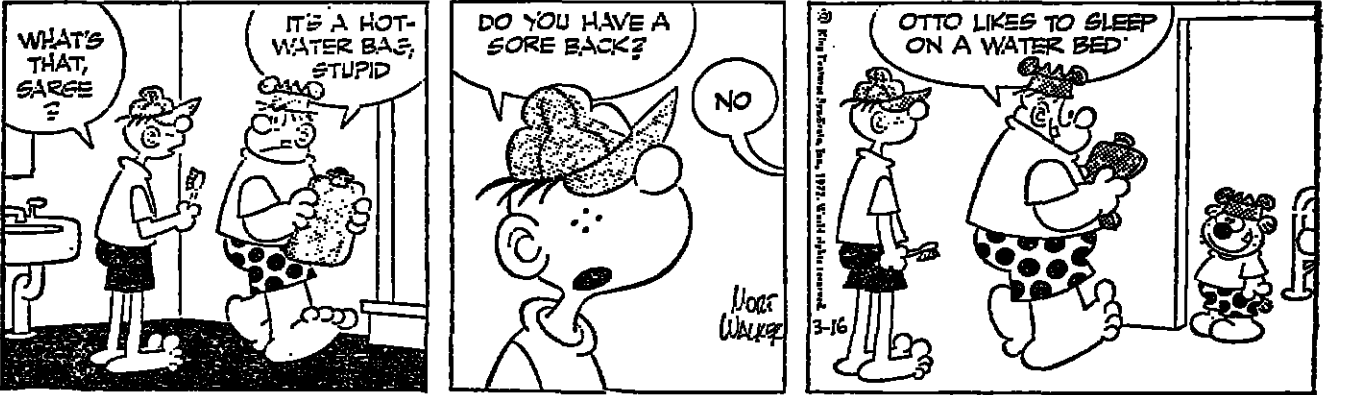
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



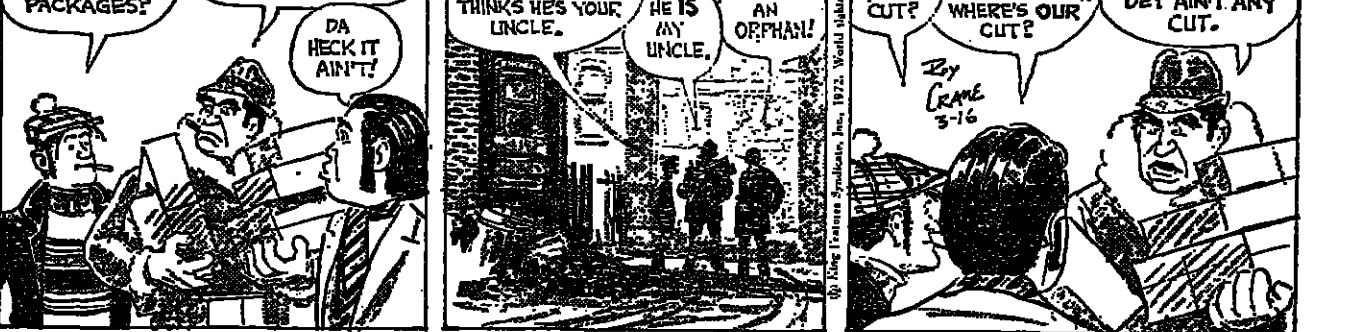
BEE TLE BAILEY



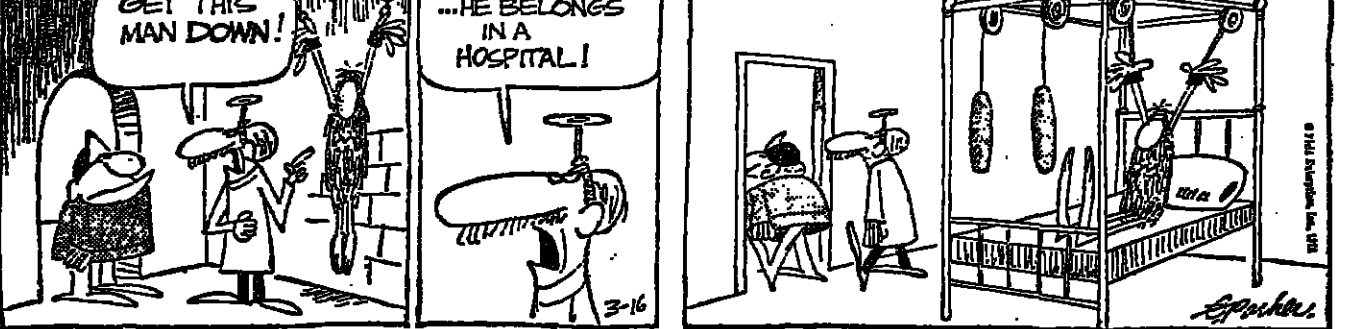
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



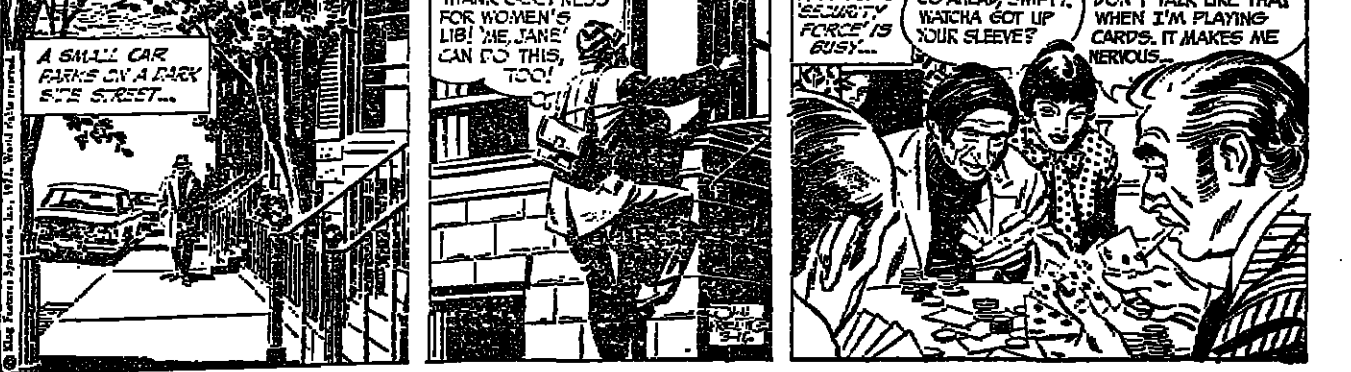
REX MORGAN M.D.



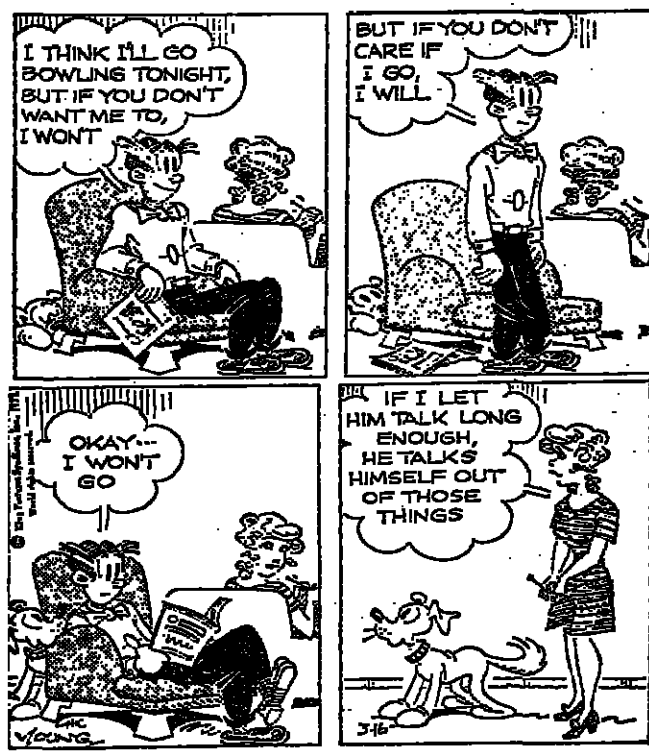
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There were some interesting psychological problems on the diagrammed deal. North opened with one heart and raised his partner to game when South scraped up a response of one notrump.

With this auction the declarer has denied holding spades, so a spade lead could be expected. However, West made the routine lead of the diamond five. South captured East's jack with his king, and tried for his ninth trick immediately by leading a diamond toward the queen. West saw the danger and put up the ace.

Since the declarer had no prospects of reaching his hand for the fourth round of diamonds, he unblocked with the queen in the dummy. This had no particular technical advantage, since he did not need an entry to his hand with the diamond ten, but he hoped to encourage a diamond continuation from West and establish a trick for himself.

However, West saw through this and shifted to the spade two. East won with the king and returned the four.

The normal play for South at this point would be the ten, based on "restricted choice" principles. East is more likely to have begun with a spade suit headed by king-jack than ace-king, because with the latter he would have a choice of plays.

However, from South's angle there were two reasons to believe East held the ace: East looked like an unimaginative player who would be unlikely to falsify with the ace from ace-king. Secondly, West probably would not have underlined the ace, perhaps giving South an overtrick that would be important in match points.

So South put up his spade queen, the winning guess, and made an overtrick.

NORTH  
♠ 863  
♥ AKQJ4  
♦ QK2  
♣ AK

WEST (D)  
♠ J52  
♥ 1093  
♦ A983  
♣ Q43

EAST  
♠ AK94  
♥ 5762  
♦ J7  
♣ J76

SOUTH  
♠ Q107  
♥ 5  
♦ K1043  
♣ 109852

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:  
West 1♥ East 1NT  
Pass 3♥ Pass 3NT  
Pass

West led the diamond five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FETAC

LERBY

BUCHYB

KALILA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SNOWY GRIME VERSUS AWEIGH

Answer: Demonstrators in the rain--"SHOW-ERS"

BOOKS

DR. KINSEY  
AND THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH  
By Wardell B. Pomeroy. Harper & Row. 479 pp. Illustrated. \$10.  
Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

IT IS only a small exaggeration to say that the Kinsey Report—or, more accurately, "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male"—was, when it appeared in 1948, the most controversial book since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Both struck at different kinds of hypocrisy: in Kinsey's case it was America's official sex code. Preceded by a good deal of prepublication publicity, "Sexual Behavior" went on to become a best seller or a book nobody read, it was said, because of its formidable statistical baggage.

Now Wardell Pomeroy, who was a close associate of Kinsey's at the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University, has delivered himself of his recollections of working with Kinsey. One can't quite follow the biography and Mr. Pomeroy credits John Tebbel as having "done the actual writing," still these are warm intimate recollections and Mr. Pomeroy had access to Kinsey's correspondence. I cannot say that Mr. Pomeroy evokes the subjective drama of the scientist's quest—as Leon Edel brings to eventful life in the undramatic life of Henry James—but he does give us a friend's-eye view of an open, blunt and good man who approached his work with a kind of zealotry and put sex on the American map, as it were.

Alfred Kinsey was, of course, a biologist teaching at Indiana University; his specialty was gall wasps, and he had written the authoritative treatise on them, as well as a best-selling biology textbook for high schools. For reasons that are still obscure Kinsey was chosen to teach a course on marriage (not so obscure, really, biology professors were a natural choice for sex lectures, next to football coaches and hygiene instructors). Kinsey tackled the job with his characteristic thoroughness and found that "the lecture was a severe disappointment. He discovered comparatively little in it about sexual behavior, and it was clear to him after reviewing it that there was no reliable body of statistics extant on what people did sexually that might serve as a guide when people asked for the kind of advice he was expected to give."

From gall wasps to human sexuality—that was the direction of Kinsey's career. Mr. Pomeroy does not say why, but plunging into his new quest, Kinsey began taking the sexual histories of his students. Perhaps Kinsey simply transformed the zeal he had devoted to gall wasps to the human animal. He was pre-eminently a collector. This collection of gall wasps, obtained over the years, came to over a million specimens.

It is too easy to classify Kinsey as a sexual taxonomist; his work was ground-breaking and important and, although formidable in its statistics, what it revealed was the almost infinite variety of human sexual behavior. Kinsey's goal was 100,000 interviews; he actually obtained 18,000—he and Pomeroy did the large majority of this total. That Kinsey was a good interviewer is unquestionable. Mr. Pomeroy tells the story of the man who planned to give

Kinsey a phony history but who, when the interview came, found himself unable to lie to the professor.

We tend to think that sexual behavior is what it ought morally to be; Kinsey's pioneering work showed it for what it is. To cite all the jokes about nobody reading the book, a partial survey showed that the buyers of "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" and "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female" were largely professionals—psychiatrists, social workers, marriage counselors and the like. And yet there were critics in the field such as Margaret Mead who said the books should not become best sellers because "the sudden removal of a previously guaranteed reference has left many young people singularly defenseless in just those areas where their desire to conform was protected by a lack of knowledge of the extent of non-conformity." This was the old floodgates argument: allow an unbiased report on what people are really doing (Kinsey had pointed out the high percentage of premarital sex relations) and a flood of immorality will engulf the country.

More humanistic was the criticism of Dr. Karl Menninger who wrote in the Saturday Review of "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male": "Kinsey's compulsion to force human sexual behavior into a zoological frame of reference leads him to repudiate or neglect human psychology and to see normality as that which is natural in the sense that it is practiced by animals."

Perhaps it is too easy a judgment to tar the gall wasp specialist with the brush of studying humans as though they were animals. Those 18,000 people who cooperated with him were not sexual exhibitionists; they were an admittedly limited sample of ordinary people who shared Kinsey's curiosity about sexual behavior.

True, Kinsey was something of a behaviorist, which would naturally alienate the Freudians, but within that frame of reference he was honest and objective.

The moralists, the confusers of the "is" and the "ought," the people who felt that Kinsey was somehow advocating the norm as the normal for human sexual behavior were, I think, wrong. Kinsey's only bias was toward objectivity.

Those who already had all the answers were anathema to the scientist. And Kinsey instinctively rejected them. Sadly the work of the Institute for Sex Research was crippled by a refusal to grant more funds by the Rockefeller Institute. The president of the institute at the time was Dean Rusk; an investigation into foundations—really aimed at Kinsey—by Rep. B. Carroll Reece, a Neanderthal rightist, so intimidated the Rockefeller organization, says Mr. Pomeroy, that they reneged on their support. The National Institute for Mental Health, along with Indiana University, now provides funds.

Mr. Lingeman reviews books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

48 Designate  
50 Family member  
52 Flots  
56 Supermarket section  
60 Arabic letter  
61 Maestro's prop  
63 Horn: Suffix  
64 Place  
65 Illinois airport  
66 Neighbor of Mex.  
67 Sailboat  
68 Superior things  
69 Set forth

DOWN

1 Patches  
2 Where the  
3 Tigris flows  
4 Boyfriend  
5 Calif. river  
6 Rocky debris  
7 Cuckoo  
8 Befriends  
9 Hut of Assam  
10 Ultra  
11 Uninspired  
12 Station, in Paris  
13 Island

21 Emeritus: Abbr.  
23 Finals  
25 Ceremony  
27 Tumbler  
28 Stage fare  
29 Public  
30 storehouse  
31 Star-shaped  
33 Loosen in a way  
34 Condition  
35 Where Chelmsford is  
37 Horn  
38 Noun ending  
39 Spanish dances  
40 Arousing ruth  
41 Patella  
42 Part of a deck  
43 Kind of jazz  
45 Osprey's cousins  
46 John of What's My Line?  
47 Kazan  
48 Judgment  
49 Comedian Mort  
50 Hostel  
51 Thrower of a golden apple  
52 Do a bulldozing job  
53 Kind of cross

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

كنا من الامل







